

tegulæ; the thorax smooth and shining behind the scutellum; the legs with very short black pubescence; the wings fusco-hyaline. Abdomen nearly naked, shining, incurved, and very acute at the apex, the margins of the segments thinly fringed with black pubescence.

Hab. Oajaca (Mexico). In the British Museum Collection.

2. *Apathus insularis*.

A. hirsutus, ater; thorace flavescente, fascia nigra; abdominis apice acuminato inflexo, lateribus pube flava vestitis.

Female. Length 9 lines. Black, shining and pubescent; a tuft on the vertex and another in front of the anterior stemma, yellow; the pubescence on the thorax above and beneath the wings yellow, a band of black pubescence between the wings, or sometimes only a space in the middle with black pubescence; the wings fusco-hyaline; the apical joints of the tarsi rufo-piceous; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi ferruginous within. Abdomen incurved, very smooth and shining, with more or less of bright yellow pubescence at the sides of the third and two following segments.

Hab. Vancouver's Island. Dr. Lyall. In the Museum Collection.

XII.—*Descriptions of new Diurnal* Lepidoptera. By W. C. HEWITSON.

EUEIDES.

1. *Eueides Eanes*, n. s. (Plate X. fig. 1.)

Upperside (*Male*) black. Anterior wing with lines and triangular spots of orange at the base, crossed beyond the middle by an irregular transverse band of yellow divided by the nervures. Posterior wing with a line of orange at the base, forming the centre of, but *not connected with*, six diverging lines of the same colour (one of which is wider than the others and traversed by a black line) which pass *between the nervures* to within a short distance of the outer margin.

Underside as above, except that it is lighter, that there is but one ray of orange at the base of the anterior wing, and that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin orange and a band of minute white spots near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Peru. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

2. *Eueides Elias*, n. s. (Plate X. fig. 2.)

Upperside (*Male*) dark brown. Anterior wing with ten indistinct rufous spots: one from the base until it touches the second placed within the median nervules, four near the middle at angles with each other, and three not far from the apex. The inner margin orange.

Posterior wing orange, with the base, the outer margin, and the nervures as they approach it, black.

Underside as above, except that it is much lighter, that the outer margin of the posterior wing is rufous, and that both wings have a band of small white spots (in pairs on the posterior wing) near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

3. *Eucides Thales*, var. (Plate X. fig. 3.)

Upperside (*Female*) black. Anterior wing with four oblong spots of orange at the base, crossed at the middle by a large irregular spot of pale yellow divided into four by the nervures, one part within the cell. Posterior wing with a line of orange at the base, and, *branching from it and following the course of the nervures*, several unfinished lines of the same colour. The outer margin towards the anal angle with some minute white spots.

Underside as above, except that the orange spots at the base of the wing are smaller, that there are some minute spots near the anal angle, that the posterior wing is almost without the orange line at the base, and that there are two bands of minute white spots, in pairs, near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

If a butterfly or a genus resemble another (though placed, systematically, at a distance from it), let it be in colour or in form, it may be expected to resemble it in other characteristics.

The Heliconidæ are notable for their liability to vary. Certain species of *Leptalis* scarcely differ in general appearance from some of the *Ithomiæ*. Other species resemble the Heliconidæ in the strange varieties into which they run. At first sight, *Eucides Thales* and *Heliconia Vesta* appear to be almost identical. A variety of *H. Vesta* scarcely differs from the insect now figured as a variety of *E. Thales*. A second variety of *H. Vesta* is so close an imitation of *Eucides Eanes*, fig. 1 of the Plate, that I believed it only a second variety of *E. Thales* until I noticed a difference in the position of the discoidal nervures of the posterior wing, as well as in the orange rays which proceed from the base of the posterior wing.

LYMANOPODA, Westwood.

1. *Lymanopoda Lecna*, n. s. (Plate IX. fig. 1.)

Upperside dark brown from the base to the middle, rufous-brown beyond.

Underside as above, except that the posterior wing is crossed transversely beyond the middle, from margin to margin, by a regular, nearly straight band of pale yellow.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

It is with some doubt that I have included this species in the genus *Lymanopoda*. Its wings are of different form, but it is the best place I can find for it.

2. *Lymanopoda lactea*, n. s. (Plate IX. figs. 2 & 3.)

Upperside white. Both wings densely clouded at the base. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins rufous, each with a submarginal band of black. A spot on the costal margin at the termination of the cell, a large square spot at the apex, and a round eye-like spot (its centre white) between the second and third median nervules all black. Posterior wing with the nervules as they approach the outer margin black. Two minute black spots between the discoidal nervures, and one near the anal angle.

Underside white. The margins of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing pale yellow. Anterior wing with the spot at the end of the cell and the eye-like spot scarcely seen. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by two rufous bands; the lower band marked by three small black spots. A minute spot at the apex, a second between the first and second median nervures, and two near the anal angle all black.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

3. *Lymanopoda Labda*, n. s. (Plate IX. fig. 4.)

Upperside uniform dark brown.

Underside rufous. Anterior wing clouded with dark brown; the apex and outer margin lighter. Five silvery-white spots parallel to the outer margin; three of them in a line near the apex, two at a greater distance from the margin between the median nervules. Posterior wing lighter, undulated with darker colour, marked by bands and spots of silvery white. A band of five spots (the first within the cell, the second minute) from the middle of the wing to the costal margin, followed by three minute spots; a second band (more oblique) of four spots, followed near the anal angle by four small spots, three of them, round, in a line; the other, nearer the margin, linear.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

4. *Lymanopoda albocincta*, n. s. (Plate IX. fig. 5.)

Upperside uniform dark rufous-brown.

Underside lighter, more rufous. Anterior wing with a minute white

spot towards the outer margin. Posterior wing undulated with darker brown from the base to beyond the middle, where it is crossed obliquely from margin to margin by a continuous, nearly straight band of seven silvery-white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

5. *Lymanopoda albomaculata*, n. s. (Plate IX. fig. 6.)

Upperside rufous-brown near the base, darker brown beyond.

Underside rufous-brown. Anterior wing lighter towards the apex and outer margin. A line of four minute white spots parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing lighter, minutely undulated throughout; crossed obliquely beyond the middle, from margin to margin nearly, by a band of seven detached spots (deviating from a straight line) of silvery white.

Exp. 2 inches.

Hab. New Granada. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This genus, except in its most typical species, scarcely differs from *Pronophila*.

XIII.—On the Endomychidæ of the Amazon Valley.

By H. W. BATES, Esq.

GENUS CORYNOMALUS.

IN the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London I have commenced a series of papers on the subject of the insect fauna of the valley of the Amazons, the result of eleven years' research in that region. They are limited at present to the group of Rhopalocercous or Diurnal Lepidoptera, and, besides a detailed review of the genera and species, will contain an investigation of the general question of the nature and relations of the fauna, which that group of insects is so well calculated to illustrate. I shall not be able, nor will it be necessary, to treat the whole, or any considerable number, of the insect families in the same copious way; it will be sufficient if I give from time to time, as the materials become completed, shorter essays upon detached families or smaller groups, communicating any facts that I may have observed regarding their habits, and describing the new species. In some groups, even of the favourite order Coleoptera, this task will be surrounded with difficulties in consequence of no recent monograph existing embodying in a connected form the various memoirs on the subject, thus necessitating tedious research for the already published descriptions in the bewildering maze of entomological literature. The object of the present paper is to give